original cost of building and installing the CISWI unit (not including land) updated to current costs (current dollars). To determine what systems are within the boundary of the CISWI unit used to calculate these costs, see the definition of CISWI unit.

Refuse-derived fuel means a type of municipal solid waste produced by processing municipal solid waste through shredding and size classification. This includes all classes of refuse-derived fuel including two fuels:

(1) Low-density fluff refuse-derived fuel through densified refuse-derived fuel.

(2) Pelletized refuse-derived fuel.

Shutdown means the period of time after all waste has been combusted in the primary chamber.

Solid waste means any garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (86 Stat. 880), or source, special nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 923). For purposes of this subpart and 40 CFR part 60, subpart DDDD, only, solid waste does not include the waste burned in the fifteen types of units described in 40 CFR 60.2555 of subpart DDDD and §62.14525 of this subpart.

Standard conditions, when referring to units of measure, means a temperature of 68 °F (20 °C) and a pressure of 1 atmosphere (101.3 kilopascals).

Startup period means the period of time between the Activation of the system and the first charge to the unit.

Tribal plan means a plan submitted by a Tribal Authority pursuant to 40 CFR parts 9, 35, 49, 50, and 81 that implements and enforces 40 CFR part 60, subpart DDDD.

Wet scrubber means an add-on air pollution control device that utilizes an aqueous or alkaline scrubbing liquor to collect particulate matter (including non-vaporous metals and condensed organics) and/or to absorb and neutralize acid gases.

Wood waste means untreated wood and untreated wood products, including tree stumps (whole or chipped), trees, tree limbs (whole or chipped), bark, sawdust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings. Wood waste does not include:

(1) Grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clippings from bushes and shrubs from residential, commercial/retail, institutional, or industrial sources as part of maintaining yards or other private or public lands.

(2) Construction, renovation, or demolition wastes.

(3) Clean lumber.

Yard waste means grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clippings from bushes and shrubs from residential, commercial/retail, institutional, or industrial sources as part of maintaining yards or other private or public lands.

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART III OF PART 62—EMISSION LIMITATIONS

For the air pollutant	You must meet this emission limitation [a]	Using this averaging time	And determining compliance using this method
Cadmium	0.004 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 29 of appendix A of part 60).
Carbon monoxide	157 parts per million by dry volume.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 10, 10A, or 10B, of appendix A of part 60).
Dioxins/furans (toxic equivalency basis).	0.41 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (4 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 23 of appendix A of part 60).
Hydrogen chloride	62 parts per million by dry volume.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 26A of appendix A of part 60).

For the air pollutant	You must meet this emission limitation [a]	Using this averaging time	And determining compliance using this method
Lead	0.04 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 29 of appendix A of part 60).
Mercury	0.47 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 29 of appendix A of part 60).
Opacity	10 percent	6-minute averages	Performance test (Method 9 of appendix A of part 60).
Oxides of nitrogen	388 parts per million by dry volume.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Methods 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E of appendix A of part 60).
Particulate matter	70 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 5 or 29 of appendix A of part 60).
Sulfur dioxide	20 parts per million by dry volume.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 6 or 6c of appendix A of part 60).

[a] All emission limitations (except for opacity) are measured at 7 percent oxygen, dry basis at standard conditions.

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART III OF PART 62—OPERATING LIMITS FOR WET SCRUBBERS

For these operating parameters	You must establish these operating limits	And monitor using these minimum frequencies		
		Data measurement	Data recording	Averaging time
Charge rate	Maximum charge rate	Continuous	Every hour	1. Daily (batch units) 2. 3-hour rolling (continuous and intermittent units) [a]
Pressure drop across the wet scrubber or amperage to wet scrubber.	Minimum pressure drop or amperage.	Continuous	Every 15 minutes	3-hour rolling [a]
Scrubber liquor flow rate.	Minimum flow rate	Continuous	Every 15 minutes	3-hour rolling [a]
Scrubber liquor pH	Minimum pH	Continuous	Every 15 minutes	3-hour rolling [a]

[a] Calculated each hour as the average of the previous 3 operating hours.

TABLE 3 TO SUBPART III OF PART 62—TOXIC EQUIVALENCY FACTORS

Dioxin/furan congener	Toxic equivalency factor
A. 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	1
B. 12,3,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.5
C. 1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
D. 1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
E. 12,3,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
F. 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.01
G. 0ctachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.001
H. 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
I. 2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.5
J. 1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.05
K. 1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
L. 1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
M. 1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
N. 2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
O. 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.01
P. 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.01
Q. 0ctachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.001

TABLE 4 TO SUBPART III OF PART 62—SUMMARY OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS [A]

Report	Due date	Contents	Reference
A. Waste Management Plan.	No later than April 5, 2004.	Waste management plan	§ 62.14715.